

## Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# BUNT (STINKING SMUT) OF WHEAT CUTS PROFITS

---

FOR PREVENTION  
Dust Seed Wheat with Dry Copper Carbonate

---



---

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
MISCELLANEOUS CIRCULAR No. 76

---

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
OFFICE OF CEREAL CROPS AND DISEASES  
WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST, 1926

---

# **COPPER CARBONATE PREVENTS STINKING SMUT**

Bunt, or stinking smut, of wheat causes millions of dollars loss each year because of reduced yields and discounts at the market. This loss can easily be prevented by treating the seed with copper-carbonate dust.

## **ADVANTAGES OF COPPER CARBONATE**

- (1) It is a dry treatment and easy to apply.
- (2) It is cheap.
- (3) It does not injure the seed.
- (4) Treated seed can be handled, stored, or planted in the same way as untreated seed.

## **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

Use 2 ounces of copper carbonate to each bushel of wheat. Under certain conditions  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ounces may be used to advantage.

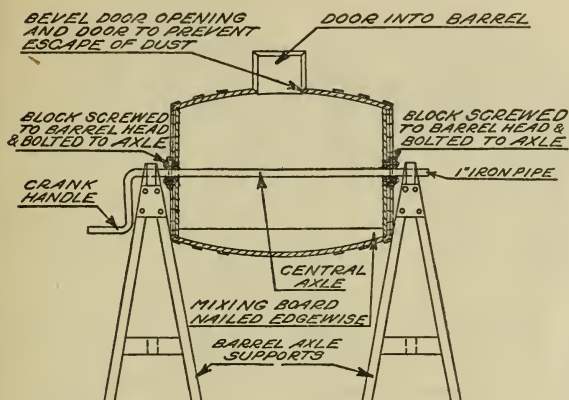
The copper carbonate must be thoroughly spread over each seed. This can be done by thoroughly mixing or stirring the grain and the copper-carbonate dust together. See opposite page for sketches of simple homemade mixing machines.

Wheat treated with copper carbonate usually runs with greater difficulty through the drill. Regulate drill accordingly. Treated seed should not be allowed to become wet or to stand in the seeding machine if moist.

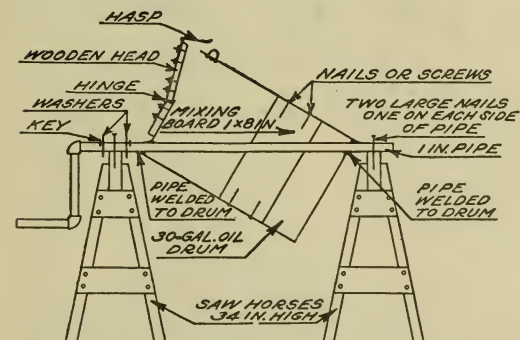
## **WARNING**

- (1) Copper is poisonous.
- (2) Wear a mask over the nose and mouth when treating grain with copper-carbonate dust. The dust causes irritation, nausea, and sickness if inhaled. In so far as possible, the treating should be done in the open or in a well-ventilated place.
- (3) Do not treat wheat except for sowing. After seed wheat has been treated do not use it for food or feeding purposes. Bread made from treated wheat is not fit to eat, even if the treated grain is scoured before milling.

# TWO TYPES OF HOMEMADE MIXERS



SECTION THROUGH CENTER OF BARREL MIXER WITH CENTRAL AXLE



SECTION THROUGH CENTER OF OIL-DRUM MIXER WITH DIAGONAL AXLE

(Courtesy of Pennsylvania Extension Service)

For further information,  
consult your county agent,  
or write your State extension  
service or the United States  
Department of Agriculture

8—5597



